

CARRANZA NOW ONLY OBSTACLE TO AGREEMENT, REPORTS ASSERT

First Chief's Obstinacy Has to Be Overcome by Obregon Before Protocol Can Be Formally Signed.

WANTS AMERICANS TO GET OUT QUICKLY

General Pershing Believes He Has News of Villa's Location at a Point Not Far From U. S. Detachments.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) El Paso, Tex., May 5.—Telegraphic messages between General Carranza and General Obregon, who are in agreement to a tentative agreement for American and Mexican co-operation in the scattering of Villa bandits have been completed. It was said tonight. It is expected that General Obregon will hold his next conference with General Scott tomorrow on the American side of the Rio Grande and that a protocol covering the agreement will then be drawn up.

Carranza Obstinacy.

It had been the expectation of General Scott and Fustun that the final meeting with General Obregon would take place today. At the last moment, however, it was learned that General Carranza still held to the opinion that the American troops should set a definite and early date for withdrawal. It was said that a large part of today was spent by the Mexican officials here in convincing the first chief that the tentative agreement should be adhered to in the main.

Some Other Differences.

It is asserted, however, that there are still a few details not yet assented to by General Carranza and that the meeting was therefore adjourned until the next meeting between General Scott and Obregon. Persons in position to know say that the matters in dispute are so inconsequential that they are bound to be adjusted.

Villa Believed Located.

The only event of the day on the American side of the Rio Grande was General Fustun's receipt of a message from General Pershing in which he said Villa had been located. The general gave no details except that the American troops were not at great distance from the hideout. He said the hideout was supposed to be. Officials here were inclined to think that there was a chance that the expeditionary commander might soon get in touch with Villa bandits.

Tumor at Juarez.

Simultaneously with the receipt of General Pershing's message came a report to Juarez that Villa had been seen at Santiago Papasquiaro, in the state of Durango. This is far south of any locality in which American troops are located.

Generals Scott and Fustun expect to take a trip to Columbus, N. M., to visit the base there when the present negotiations are concluded.

Colonel Lopez, Carranza commander at Santa Rosalia, reported to General Obregon tonight that government troops under Major Navarro yesterday routed a force of bandits under General Carranza near Las Maras, killing one man, a former Villista colonel, Roman Cruz, surrendered to General Jose Santos this morning at Parras. The Laguna district is reported nearly clear of bandits.

WAITS APPROVAL OF GENERAL CARRANZA

Washington, May 5.—Publication of the text of the Scott-Obregon agreement for co-operative action against bandits in Mexico still awaits the approval of General Carranza. President Wilson will make it public as soon as word of its acceptance by the de facto government reached him either from Mexico City direct or from General Scott at El Paso.

The war department had nothing more than routine reports from the border. Secretary Baker, however, said unofficially that he seemed to indicate a better feeling among the Mexicans since the military conference was arranged. General Scott is expected to return to Juarez as soon as he has exchanged acceptance of the agreement with General Obregon.

Advises to the state department reported that rail communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City had been interrupted since May 1. No explanation was given. Other reports made public said quiet prevailed in various parts of Mexico heard from.

Pending its publication the Scott-Obregon agreement is being closely guarded. Only Secretary Baker and his immediate advisers in the war department and Secretary Lansing and a few state department officials have seen it. Secretary Baker reiterated today that all information given out concerning the agreement would come from the White House.

A long detailed account of his discussions with General Obregon was included in General Scott's telegram transmitting the agreement. It is improbable that any portion of this will be made public.

The Mexican embassy received no word during the day regarding the

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., May 5.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; minimum, 49 degrees; range, 42 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 73 degrees; south wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$53,429.71.

border situation. Lacking official information that the proposed plan was acceptable to General Carranza, no step was taken by Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador-designate, toward getting shipments of ammunition now held at the border in motion southward. It is understood this will be the next aspect of the situation to be presented to the state department if the border agreement is rejected.

With a vigorous campaign in progress against the Zapata forces in the south and the de facto government pledged to any active steps against the Villistas in the north, the war supply question will be important.

GERMAN APPEALS TO IRISH SOLDIERS FAIL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, May 5 (5:30 p. m.).—Immediately after the outbreak of the Irish revolution, German soldiers in trenches opposite the Irish division fighting on the western front put up signs inviting Irishmen to join the Germans, according to news received by John E. Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, from his brother, Captain William H. K. Redmond, now at the front. One notice read: "Irishmen in Ireland are in revolution. English guns are firing on your wives and children. Sir Roger Casement persecuted. Throw your arms away. We give you hearty welcome." "We are Saxons and if you don't fire, we won't."

The Irishmen replied by playing an Irish air and "Rule Britannia" on mouth organs.

WOOLEY URGES VOTES FOR MORAL PROGRESS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 5.—Church members who fail to support at the polls proposed measures for political and social reform were criticized today by John G. Wooley, former prohibition candidate for president, at a meeting of the Methodist general conference in the interest of the anti-saloon candidates. He said the ends sought by churches cannot be attained by "crowning the hills with temples," but that votes, organization and money are essential.

More than 18,000,000 young people in the United States under 29 years of age do not attend a Sunday school of any religious denomination, according to figures submitted by the Sunday school board tonight. More than 500,000 are enrolled in Methodist schools, it was said.

Identity of a hitherto unknown donor of sums aggregating \$250,000 for Methodist church work was revealed by the announcement that the late Mrs. D. Willis James, of New York, who bequeathed \$750,000 to the board of conference claimants, had made the earlier gifts anonymously.

TELLS STORY OF HOW SUBMARINE SUNK STEAMER

Crew Compelled to Take to Open Boats 150 Miles From Land; Italian Ship Then Sunk by Shells.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, May 5.—Details of the sinking of the Italian steamship Jozef Agost Pocheretz, formerly an Austrian vessel, by a German submarine on April 23, when 150 miles off Land's End, England, and the rescue of the crew from open boats by the Norwegian steamship Pythia, were related by officers of the Pythia on the latter's arrival here today from London.

The Jozef Agost, according to the Pythia's officers, was first sighted about two miles ahead and at about the same time a submarine was seen. A torpedo was fired but missed the Italian ship and the crew then took to the boats. The submarine then fired twenty-two shells into the steamer before she went down.

The Pythia rescued the men, thirty-two in all, and putting back went as near as she could with safety to the English coast, signalled to the crew and the crew were landed in fishing boats.

The captain of the Jozef Agost, the last man to leave the ship, went insane and was taken ashore under guard to prevent him from committing suicide.

BRITISH LINER GETS AWAY FROM SUBMARINE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, May 5 (5 p. m.).—The British liner Clan MacPadden has arrived in Gravesend from Africa some 24 hours after being damaged by two German submarines. The steamer took the fire and it was believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed. The steamer reports that the first attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired sixty shots at her at a range of fifty yards. The gun into action and brought her down several times and it is believed, destroyed it.

Three hours later another submarine fired a torpedo, but missed the Clan MacPadden by a few feet.

GERMANS MAKE DECIDED GAINS AGAINST FRENCH CLOSE TO VERDUN

Fierce Fighting Continues Between Italians and Austrians With No Considerable Success Scored.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS IN ASIA MINOR

Two Zeppelins Are Destroyed; Heavy Losses of Aeroplanes During Month of April Reported From West.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Gains for the Germans northwest of Verdun are chronicled in both the French and German official communications. North of hill 304 the Germans gained a footing in French advanced trenches and also occupied French positions west of Avocourt and several trenches southeast of Hancourt. Repeated French attacks against German positions west of Le Mort Homme broke down under the German fire.

Hampered by Weather.

Inclement weather is hampering the infantry operations, according to the latest official communication from Paris, and bombardments alone now are taking place. Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, is receiving a bombardment of increased intensity. Near the region of Adamelotte ridge, the fierce fighting which has been in progress for nearly a week continues unabated. The Italians are heavily shelling the Tolmino bridgehead and there have been artillery duels along the Tyrol front.

German Attacks Repulsed.

German attempts to dislodge the Russians from captured positions southeast of the Olyka station have met with failure, according to Petrograd, as also have German attacks on Russian trenches near the Tarnopol-Pesnera railway.

Near Baburt, Asia Minor, the Turks again have essayed an attack against the Russians, but have been repulsed. Night attacks by the Turks near Bitlis also were put down. Near Erzingan the Russians captured Turk trenches and killed or took prisoners their occupants.

Two Zeppelins Destroyed.

Two additional Zeppelins have been destroyed, one in the North sea off the coast of Schleswig, and other at Salsk. British cruisers destroyed the first, which apparently was out scouting, while the guns of the entente allied fleet brought down the second. The Zeppelin wrecked on the coast of Norway several days ago has been blown up by Norwegian soldiers because it was rolling dangerously in a strong wind.

Aeroplanes Shot Down.

The Germans on the west front shot down twenty-six entente allied aircraft during April, but themselves lost twenty-two machines, according to Berlin. Britain will concede to the American demand and release German and Austrian removed from the American steamer China in the Pacific ocean some time ago.

'IRISH WORLD' EDITOR TELLS REVOLT CAUSE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, May 5.—The assertion that the rebellion in Ireland which began on April 24 was caused by the preparations of the authorities to disarm the Irish volunteers, was made by Robert E. Ford of the Irish World in a telegram sent tonight to Secretary of State Lansing.

Included in the telegram was a copy of orders Mr. Ford declared had been issued by the military authorities in Ireland for the arrest of all the leaders of the Sinn Fein organization and the Gaelic league and the occupation of their headquarters. These orders, he said, were read at a meeting of the Dublin corporation on April 19 and were to become effective upon receipt of an order from the chief secretary's office in Dublin castle.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson by John D. Moore, national secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, asking him to demand, through Ambassador Page at London, a "square deal" for James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo, who was arrested in Dublin in connection with the recent uprising.

"The principles of humanity," Moore said in his telegram, "demand for James M. Sullivan, whether innocent or guilty, a fair trial in the open before a civil tribunal. We hold it in the imperative duty of the administration to act promptly, firmly and effectively."

BERLIN MOBS MAKE DISPLEASURE FELT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Berlin, May 5 (1:20 p. m., via London, 5:51 p. m.).—A mob gathered in Charlottenburg during last night and swept through the streets, plundering two butter shops and smashing signs and windows of a number of other shops and meat shops, including the municipal meat shop.

The rioting, which was soon ended, was due chiefly to indignation aroused in the last few days by the discovery that a number of butchers were withholding from sale meat delivered them by the city for sale to the poor people holding meat cards, or had sold it privately at prices exceeding the official maximum.

Two Zeppelins Brought Down by Allies' Warships

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Athens, May 5 (10 a. m.).—The French flagship Patrie brought down a Zeppelin at 2 o'clock this morning. The airship fell in the Var river near Saloniki.

London, May 5 (12:31 p. m.).—A Zeppelin dirigible balloon was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast, says an official announcement issued by the government today.

SALONIKI JUBILANT OVER ZEPPELIN'S FATE

London, May 5 (9:25 p. m.).—There was great jubilation in Saloniki over the destruction of the raiding Zeppelin, says a Reuter dispatch from that place, since Saloniki has for a long time been in nightly terror of raids. Describing the end of the raider, the dispatch says: "The populace was awakened at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Searchlights in the harbor soon caught the intruder, which was directly over the town and a hurricane of shells were thrown at it. The new French incendiary projectiles made an interesting spectacle. They lit up the whole town as they shot upward. "The Zeppelin seemed to lose its bearings and turned toward the sea, presenting a magnificent broadside. One shell which burst close to its tail caused the Zeppelin to dip and lower. It then faded for a moment enveloped in a cloud of vapor. "A few minutes later, however, it reappeared, followed by a great flare lasting several seconds betrayed the fact that the airship had met its fate close to the estuary of the Var river. The crews on the warships in the harbor cheered the end of the raider. Much credit is due to a French airman who ascended in pursuit of the Zeppelin and claims to have dropped two bombs on it."

Four More Irish Rebels Executed in Dublin Castle

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Dublin, May 5 (11:04 a. m.).—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court-martial this morning. This was announced officially. The men are Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse.

The following official communication was issued this afternoon (Thursday): "Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning as the sentence had been confirmed by the general commanding in chief. "Fifteen others sentenced to death were commuted to ten years' penal servitude."

Complete Text of German Note to United States on Submarine Question

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Berlin, May 5 (by Wireless to Saratoga, N. Y.).—Following is the text of the note of the German government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign secretary, to Ambassador Gerard.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency, the ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 29 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered, but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations, by German submarine commanders.

"Assertion Repudiated.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

"The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of the fact that these restraints are necessary of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown by Great Britain and her allies.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these, no assurances have ever been given to the government of

CONDON EDITORS BELIEVE REPLY UNSATISFACTORY TO WASHINGTON

Daily News Declares It Can Only Mean a Break Between U. S. and Germany; Insolent and Evasive.

CONCESSIONS INTENDED MERELY TO GAIN TIME

Newspapers Assert England Is Violating No Rules of Modern Warfare; Say Berlin Is Bluffing.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, May 6.—The interest with which Germany's reply to the United States was awaited here could not have been exceeded in America. All the evening newspapers yesterday printed the note prominently by sections in successive editions. The greatest curiosity was expressed as to the reception of the note by the United States.

The morning newspapers almost without exception, print editorials on the note and express more or less decided opinions on it.

Can Only Mean Break.

"It can only mean a break between America and Germany," says the Daily News. "The phraseology of the German reply, which manifestly was designed to impress the German people with the justice of their cause and to throw the onus of hostile action on America, is in itself sufficient in its oblique, but calculated effort to force the allies to raise the siege of a peaceful and independent people to action."

"The essential fact that America's specific demands are at every point either completely evaded or met by a concession so emasculated by the condition on which it hangs as to be approximately a flat refusal."

Says Reply Is Insolent.

"The Reply characterizes the German reply as 'insolent, cynical and disingenuous,' and declares it is an ultimatum 'because it means that unless the United States attempts to force the neutral powers and Germany, Germany will continue to kill at haphazard. It is humbug and an insult to American justice. We have broken no international law, but have proceeded according to the recognized custom of war and paid every possible regard to the property of

Civil War Now on in Republic of Santo Domingo

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Santo Domingo, May 5.—Hostilities commenced here at noon today. Several persons were killed or wounded. A Dominican gunboat bombarded the fort. The situation is considered critical.

Marines were landed today from the American converted cruiser Trawler for the protection of the American legation.

The situation growing out of the attempt of factional leaders to overthrow the administration of President Jimenes is critical.

President Jimenes has ordered the governor of Santo Domingo City to take charge of the forces under General Farr. The rural guards have been placed under the command of authorities appointed by the chief executive.

What Note Really Says.

"Germany has not the means of fighting at sea, according to the rules, and therefore, claims the right to fight against the rules and asks the United States to assist her. In effect, Germany says to America: 'You will refuse to sell munitions to the allies and if you will help us break Great Britain's power at sea, we will try not to murder any more of your citizens.' "The purpose of the long formal note, says the Daily Chronicle, "is simply to gain time. It addsuce no new argument, it cites no unfamiliar fact or figure, it makes no offer to the United States, except on terms which render it valueless."

The German note embodies the essential concession to the demand of the latest American note on submarine operations. This concession is conditional, but its immediate effect is to bring about the cessation of submarine operations outside of the lines laid down in our successive protests.

Chicago Herald: The German government demands that we compel Great Britain to raise her "starvation blockade," though incessantly and vociferously denying that Germany is or can be a belligerent.

"We will give this for that; but you must force the delivery to us, of that for this." It calls upon us, in fact, to fight the British navy if necessary, lest "women and children shall be starved." Of course, that is precisely what Germany did at the siege of Paris, but the women and children starved there were not German.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It is possible that the concessions made in the note are a concession of relations, and if those relations, which have never been broken, can be continued with honor, we earnestly hope that they may; but the tenor of the note that bears the concession is not conducive to friendliness, the conditions that accompany it are not agreeable, and the patience of the government and of the people has about reached its limit.

Kansas City Journal: Certainly, until something more develops to darken the view, there appears to be nothing in the situation at this time to justify President Wilson in breaking off diplomatic relations.

Los Angeles Express: We think that Germany has fairly met the issue presented. It has done what a defeated it should do, although in the situation of affairs, it is a concession on our part with respect to action on our part with respect to

DIES WITHOUT THROWING LIGHT ON MURDER FARM

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Lafayette, Ind., May 5.—"Nigger Lix," an aged negro, well known as a hoodoo doctor, and supposed to have known more than any other person about the life and crimes of Belle Gunness of murder farm notoriety, is dead.

He was pronounced Wirt H. Worden, a lawyer, that when she felt that the end was near she would tell all she knew of Belle Gunness and the murder farm.

She sent for the lawyer, but he was in Louisiana and before he returned, death, caused by burns, had sealed her lips.

Worden was attorney for Ray Larnphrey, who was convicted of burning the Gunness home and who died in prison in 1909. He and the negro were friends.

In the shack where the negro lived and died, a skull was found between two mattresses. Conjecture arose as to whether it might have been that of Belle Gunness. A torso which might have been hers was found in the ruins of her home, but identification never was positive, as the head was missing.

Opinion of those who remembered Belle Gunness was that the skull could not have been hers and it was recalled that the negroes, in the practice of her mysterious rites, used a skull.

The incident aroused hope, however, that somewhere letters might be found shedding further light on the Gunness murders, said to have numbered twenty. Ten bodies were dug up on the farm.

Aged Negro Woman, Supposed to Know About Crimes of Belle Gunness, Fails to Make Good Her Promise.

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Will Decide Next Week.

At the state department after the situation had been thoroughly discussed in the cabinet meeting, it was stated that because of the length of the note, the time required for digesting it carefully and the necessity of having at hand the official text for the preservation of all shades of meaning which might be obscured in translation, or in misinterpretation, it is probable that the cabinet will not reach its decision until next week.

Out of the note made decision

CRISIS Averted BY CONCESSIONS OF GERMANY TO UNITED STATES

While Tone of Communication Is Not Entirely Satisfactory, Danger of War Is Now Passed.

QUOTES NEW ORDER TO SUBMARINE COMMANDERS

Chides America for Not Compelling Great Britain to Abandon Blockade for Starvation of Teutons.

Will Wait Evidence.

In such case the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare, which is declared. President Wilson is described by those close about him as being in a position where he cannot question the good faith of Germany's assurances, which must stand or fall by the future conduct of her submarine commanders.

The German embassy view is that the note gives all President Wilson asked for; that it signifies a return to "cruiser warfare"—the use of submarines as regular naval cruisers intercepting commerce with visit and search, and that inasmuch as it makes no mention of the armed ship question, that perplexing feature of the controversy is not involved.

Congress Is Passive.

Congress took the note quietly and although members expressed a variety of views, the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of leaving the situation in the hands of the president. On the surface there was no sign of activity in the group which has been working to prevent the president from pressing the situation to a point of diplomatic rupture.

Cabinet members went over the unofficial text carefully with the president and while they uniformly refused to discuss it, they reflected the view that a break had been averted, that Germany's new assurances would be accorded the test of time, notwithstanding the reference to the action Germany expects the United States to take against Great Britain's restraints on neutral trade. They expressed their view with full realization of the differences of opinion on what constitutes a peaceful merchant ship, entitled to the protection of international law, and of the president's steadfast determination not to permit the interests of the United States with one of the belligerents to become entangled with those of another.

What Germany Reserves.

The United States only recently, declaring its views on the rights of merchant ships on the high seas, recognized and provided for the condition under which Germany charges British merchant ships, by orders of the British admiralty, actually are acting as naval war vessels in attacking submarines.

Germany in her note reserves "complete liberty of decision" should the United States fail to prevail upon Great Britain to bring her practices into conformity with international law. The official view is that the United States has no right to insist on a view with full realization of the differences of opinion on what constitutes a peaceful merchant ship, entitled to the protection of international law, and of the president's steadfast determination not to permit the interests of the United States with one of the belligerents to become entangled with those of another.

Meets President's Demands.

The United States does not know how Germany's new instructions to submarine commanders compare with previous instructions, which were given at the behest of President Wilson. Secretary Lansing stated today that it was possible the state department might ask for official copies of the old orders.

The newest orders, however, apparently are regarded as meeting the president's demand for a declaration of an abandonment of the present practice of submarine warfare. Officials seem agreed that the president's demand that Germany also "effect" such an abandonment only could be answered by time.

Under such circumstances one set of officials holds that the threatened break will not come at this time; another set is convinced that Germany's apparent determination to make the fulfillment of her promises conditional upon the success of the president's negotiations with Great Britain warrants the severance of diplomatic relations.

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Out of the note made decision

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Resumed debate on bill for federal aid to good road construction.
Naval committee recommended passage of bill to create naval reserve.

HOUSE.
Resumed debate on Porto Rican bill.